

Iron County Register.

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NUMBER 14

Judicial Bill Invalid.

(Missouri State Journal.)
Friday morning an error was discovered in the judicial redistricting bill, passed by the extra session, which appears to invalidate the entire measure.

The house passed the bill, providing for thirty-three circuits, and expressly provided therefor in section one of the bill.

The Senate amended the bill, so as to provide for thirty-four circuits, but failed to amend section one, so that when the bill was finally passed, after the house had concurred in the senate amendments, section one still provided for only thirty-three circuits, while the body of the bill provides for thirty-four. The contradictory provision was contained in the enrolled bill, which was still in the hands of the governor at the time The Journal went to press.

American Legion Convention.

Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 30—Missouri will be well represented in the gathering of Congressional Medal of Honor Men, who will be guests of the third national convention of the American Legion in Kansas City, October 31, November 1 and 2.

Among the twenty-five acceptances of the convention's invitation to the honor men are those of M. Waldo Hatler, Kansas City, Arthur J. Forrest, Hannibal, and John L. Barkley, Blairtown.

There are fifty-five survivors of the World War who possess the Congressional Medal of Honor, the highest award for bravery. The medal is awarded "for conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity above and beyond the call of duty in action with the enemy."

The government awarded the congressional medal to seventy-eight veterans for bravery in the world war. The heroes will have their expenses paid from the time they leave home until they return. They will be placed in prominence in the events of the convention. They will dedicate the drinking fountains given by the city as a memorial to the American Legion. When the convention passes the reviewing stand before the distinguished convention guests and American Legion national officers, it will be headed by the Congressional Medal of Honor men.

No Tax Relief.

(St. Louis Post-Dispatch.)
The administration's tax revision program has come a cropper. The plan to make the repeal of the excess profits tax and the reduction of the surtax on large incomes effective as of Jan. 1, 1921, has been upset by the House majority, which has advanced the date to the beginning of next year. Since these were the two principal provisions designed to have prompt, remedial effect, the prospect of early relief fades out.

Chairman Fordney, to be sure, still professes satisfaction with the bill and has compiled reassuring statistics purporting to show the great savings which would follow its enactment. But even should those paper promises be fulfilled the people will have to wait three years before the reprieve arrives, meanwhile carrying the present crushing burden.

The dilemma in which the administration finds itself is of its own deliberate making. Since May, 1919, a Republican Congress has had in its power to revise war revenue legislation. It has shirked its duty. The present session has been similarly guilty. Instead of at once undertaking this imperative work of revenue revision, which was its paramount duty, it has frittered away its time, until now, at the eleventh hour, it is trying to rush through a bill which should have had the most painstaking, able consideration.

Culpable as the Republican majority's slackness has been, since the congressional election of 1918, the attitude of the Democratic minority in the present instance is also blame-worthy. It may be politics for the minority to gloat over the majority's confusion and blundering, but the American people are not interested now in partisan distress or elation. They don't care which party produces the relief. The rewards of service and the penalties of failure will be bestowed or meted out in good time.

The people would like to see the Democratic minority in the House, assist in enactment of revenue legislation that would make possible a revival of American industry and take the Government's hand out of the pay envelop.

In its present amended form the revenue bill promises no immediate relief to anybody, rich or poor. Even

the glowing statistics of Chairman Fordney counsel us to be patient, as the measure, admittedly, will not commence to function until 1923. The people want relief now.

List of American Tariff Laws.

(From Speech of Representative James C. Cantrill (Dem., Ky.)

"In order that we may have a clear conception of the tariff laws which have been written on the statute books of our country, let us recite the chief tariff laws by name in order of their enactment, with the date of their passage by Congress:

"The high protective tariff of 1828 called by its opponents 'the tariff of abominations,' which led to the nullification movement.

"The tariff of 1833, known as the compromise tariff, introduced as a compromise measure by Henry Clay, which provided for a graduated reduction of the duties year by year until 1842 when they should stand at 20 per cent as a horizontal rate.

"The Walker tariff of 1845, framed by Robert J. Walker, then Secretary of the Treasury, which modified the protective duties and grouped articles into various schedules at different rates, all the articles in each paying at the same rate.

"The Morrill act of 1861, which increased tariff rates for war purposes.

"The McKinley Act of 1890, which raised duties to a high point.

"The Wilson Act of 1894, which had lowered duties in many lines from those imposed by the McKinley Act.

"The Dingley Act of 1897, which was a protective tariff act, which raised duties higher than they were under the McKinley Act.

"The Payne-Aldrich Act of 1909, which brought about a political revolution and defeated the Republican Party, which was responsible for its enactment.

"The Underwood tariff act of 1913, in which there were substantial reductions in a large number of tariff duties.

"The pending bill, which is known as the Fordney bill and carries a higher rate of protective tariff duties than any tariff bill ever considered by the American Congress."

Mr. Fordney's Disgrace.

(Missouri State Journal.)
The real Fordney let himself become known to the country in a shocking exhibition of purely partisan politics during his discussion of the revenue bill last Wednesday afternoon in the House. The Chairman of the Great Ways and Means Committee showed the world that he is made of the very commonest of clay and is a partisan Republican before anything else.

In attempting to justify a revenue bill that is as poor as is the committee's chairman that fattered it Fordney launched forth on a tirade of abuse against Woodrow Wilson, not because the former President entered into the controversy but because a peanut Congressman had diarrhoea of the mouth and wanted to talk.

In his harangue Fordney attacked the taking over of the railroads during the world war.

When a Democratic member of the House called Fordney's attention to the fact that he voted for it this would be representative of a great people admitted he voted for it saying he voted for it "in order to put the President in the hole and we did put him in a hole."

This Falstaffian Congressman later retracted his statement but it is doubtful if there be a man in this broad land who will believe that he did not mean the first statement which bordered closely upon treason of the worst kind.

How can the people of a nation, a congressional district or even a member of his own household feel that a man of Fordney's calibre is fit to represent them in the legislative halls of their country. He admitted, even though he afterward tried to retract, that during war time he cast a vote for the sole purpose of putting the President of the United States, the Commander and Chief of our Army, "in bad."

Shame on such men and a party which will place them in such a position of honor and trust. The rank and file of the Republican party should hold their head in shame to think that a Fordney stands at the head of a great committee in Congress because of their votes last November.

The admission on the floor of the House by Fordney, however, is only in keeping with the libelous whispering campaign against Woodrow Wilson last year.

Shall We Eat?

(St. Louis Post-Dispatch.)

Will the American people, as a matter of self preservation, be forced to rebel against the rule-or-ruin fanaticism of the prohibition leaders at Washington? The latest action of those leaders fairly raises that question.

Here is Congress with a press of vitally important business to be disposed of before recess can be taken. Among the pending measures are the Copper-Tincher bill regulating future trading in grain; the extension of the dye embargo; the administration's railroad funding bill, on which final action by the House is desired in order that the Senate may take it up immediately after recess; the amended Shipping Board deficiency bill, carrying an appropriation for the disarmament conference, and the agricultural relief bill.

A wide variety of interests, manifestly, waits on the disposition of those bills, yet prohibition leaders are reported as threatening to junk the entire program unless the conference report on the anti-beer bill is adopted. Whether arrangements are made by which the farmer may finance his farm operations at reasonable interest rates, whether the business of marketing farm products is to be re-organized or continued as at present, what becomes of the dye industry, or the transportation industry, whether provision is made to meet the expenses of the disarmament conference—all this is swept aside as secondary compared with enforcement of the eighteenth amendment, not only to the letter, but far beyond the letter.

Individual sentiment as to prohibition is beside the question. That the prohibition laws should be enforced goes without saying, but only the irresponsible extremists can take the position that every other issue must be shoved aside and the time and energy of Congress be given over, first of all, to maintaining absolute prohibition. That, however, appears to be the position of the prohibition leaders, and if that is their ultimatum the American people should know it. Congress can determine the point by simply defying the prohibition fanatics to order their filibuster if they dare.

With the severest unemployment situation in our history the genius of Congress, we submit, should be spent in finding a solution for that problem. It may be indispensable to the spiritual salvation of the American people that they shall not drink, but the question with millions of our people is: Shall we eat?

Barnhouse Tells Prather He Will Stick.

(St. Louis Post-Dispatch.)
Jefferson City, Aug. 23—Demand of Charles Prather of Advance upon Dr. E. L. Barnhouse that Barnhouse surrender the office of Food and Drug Commissioner to which Gov. Hyde has appointed Prather, was refused yesterday by Barnhouse.

"You can quit now, Doc, I'm ready to go to work," Prather informed the Democratic incumbent. He received this reply from Barnhouse:

"No, I believe I'll stay a while yet."

Prather will institute legal action after the return of Gov. Hyde the latter part of this week.

Barnhouse contends that he is entitled to hold until June, 1923. Hyde maintains the term expired June last.

Piedmont-Des Arc Game.

(Piedmont Journal-Banner.)

The Piedmont Bronks advanced to the undisputed leadership of the League Sunday afternoon when they defeated the Des Arc Bronks in a ragged and poorly played contest. Prior to last Sunday's game, these two teams were tied for the leadership and a big crowd turned out to see one of the best games of the season. Instead of proving a high class exhibition, it developed into one of the raggedest fielded games of the season, in which the Pelicans managed to play worse than the Bronks. It started early as Ed Schmidt gave Raymond Evans, the first Piedmont batter, a life at first by generously dropping a throw from his brother Roy. Then Barney Halfacre, the Babe Ruth of the Bronks, came marching up to the plate with a new bat. He hitched up his belt and dug his spikes in and cracked the first ball pitched squarely on the seam and started it on the longest aerial journey ever taken by a baseball on the Des Arc grounds. On a recent trip the Bronks made, Stevenson was one of the bunch who got a twenty cent better meal off the management than Barney and Barney has been getting even one by one, so it was a spirit of

revenge that animated Barney when he burnt a streak in the Des Arc zone all the way from home plate to the spacious school yard that the enterprising citizens of Des Arc have provided for their children to frolic in. The hit apparently took the heart out of the Pelicans and they did not get back on their stride until the last part of the game.

As we have already noted that it was Des Arc's lot to do the worst fielding it also fell to their good fortune to pull the prize fielding play of the game when in the sixth inning, Chet Schmidt raced over to left center and made a one handed catch of a drive off Louis Brummer's bat. It was a great catch and drew a big round of applause from the Piedmont roosters. Piedmont was in the lead all the way and was never in serious danger, although Halfacre weakened and was hit rather hard in the last three innings. These two teams will hook up again Sunday and should the Bronks lose it will result in another tie for first place.

Weather Report.

Meteorological Report of Cooperative Observer at Ironton, Iron County, Mo., for the week ending Monday, August 22, 1921:

| Days of Week. | Day of Month. | Temperature | | Precipitation |
|---------------|---------------|-------------|--------|---------------|
| | | Highest | Lowest | |
| Tuesday | 16 | 81 | 66 | |
| Wednesday | 17 | 88 | 69 | .02 |
| Thursday | 18 | 90 | 64 | |
| Friday | 19 | 97 | 59 | |
| Saturday | 20 | 96 | 65 | |
| Sunday | 21 | 74 | 65 | T |
| Monday | 22 | 86 | 59 | .98 |

NOTE.—The precipitation includes rain, hail, sleet and melted snow, and is recorded in inches and hundredths. Ten inches of snow equal one inch of rain. "T" indicates trace of precipitation. ARCADIA COLLEGE Observer.

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IRONTON, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 14, at the New Commercial Hotel, from 8 A. M. to 1 P. M. Any word may be left for him there.

Bismarck, Wednesday, September 14, Write for appointment.

Write for information or appointment.

NOTE—Dr. Fuldner's visits to Ironton are on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month.

—Adv

Equality.

Equality is the dream of a madman, or the passion of a fiend. Extreme inequality, or high comfort and civilization in some, coexisting with deep misery and degradation in others, is no less also a folly and a sin. But an inequality where some have all the enjoyments of civilized life, and more are without its comforts, where some have all the treasures of knowledge, and none is sunk in ignorance, that is a social system in harmony with the order of God's creation in the natural world.—Dr. Arnold: "The Operative Classes."

Scent Is Distributed.

It is true that we associate scent with the flowers and, occasionally, with the leaves of plants. But nature, so marvelously loving of diversity, scatters the sweetness, now here, now there, sometimes in the flower, sometimes in the leaf, in the fruit, in the bark, the wood and even in the roots. In the ginger and the iris, for instance, the perfumed oils are in the roots, in the sandal tree the fragrance is in the wood, in the cinnamon shrub it is the bark that scents the air.—Columbus Dispatch.

Odd Marriage Customs.

In all Slav weddings the bride is fetched by the bridegroom, emblematic of the time when his forebears carried their mates away forcibly. At Albanian weddings it is correct for the bride to weep and show great reluctance to leaving home. The bridegroom must present the bride with a handsome dress for the marriage, no matter what his circumstances are, so that it is known by all the guests that the dress the bride is wearing shows the taste of the bridegroom.

Hail Cannot Be Prevented.

The theory that hail could be prevented by firing cannon or discharging explosives never was accepted by scientists, and careful experiments have shown that it has no foundation. The theory was advanced that the agitation caused by an explosion would prevent the formation of hailstones.

Warrenty and Trust Deeds and Chattel Mortgages for sale at this office.

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WILL EXHIBIT AT

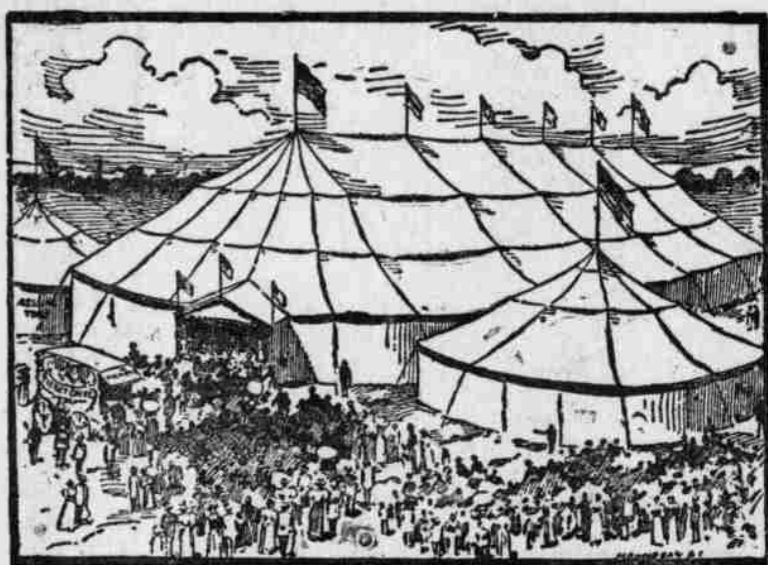
Ironton Thursday Sept. 1

Night

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UNCLE TOM'S CABIN CO.

A MAMMOTH AMUSEMENT ENTERPRISE



UNDER A PALACE PAVILION THEATRE

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Watch for the Free Street Parade

ONE PERFORMANCE ONLY AT 8:30 P. M.

Show Rain or Shine. Waterproof Canvas Seating 2500.

Play the Game.
Nothing matters so very much after all, if a man only plays a man's part. It is not so much what we call our success or our failures, but what we bring out of them, that counts. It is doing our best and doing it bravely unto the end. Happiness and much that we call success are only by-products of life's great work.

Liberty and Authority.
While we believe liberty is essential, we must also believe that authority is necessary. But there must be co-ordination between them so that both may proceed together in a compelling force to maintain our social, civic and political order.—Grit.

Why Librarians Laugh.
"Father wants me to get 'Twenty Thousand Legs Under the Sea,'" said a youngster to the librarian's desk. Possibly he thought it was a Revere beach story.—Boston Transcript.

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